CBSE Class 12 History 2011 - Delhi - Set 61/1/1

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 100**

General Instructions

(i) Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.

(ii) Answers to questions carrying 2 marks (Part A, question numbers 1 to 5) should not exceed 30 words each.

(iii) Answers to questions carrying 5 marks (Part B, question numbers 6 to 16) should not exceed 100 words each.

(iv) Answers to questions carrying 8 marks (Part C, question numbers 17 and 18) should not exceed 250 words each.

(v) Part D has questions based on three sources.

(vi) Attach the maps with the answer scripts (Part E).

(vii) Part B - Section I: Answer any three of question numbers 6 to 9.

(viii) Part B - Section II: Answer any two of question numbers 10 to 12.

(ix) Part B - Section III: Answer any three of question numbers 13 to 16.

Part A

1. Mention the two sections of the Harappan Settlements and give one main feature of each.

2. How had Bernier described a complex social reality of the artisans under the Mughals ? Give any one reason.

3. Mention the two earliest Bhakti Movements of Tamil Nadu, giving the main difference between them.

4. Mention the significance of census operation undertaken by the British in India.

5. When Gandhiji returned to India in 1915 he observed a few changes in India. Mention any two such changes.

Part B - Section I

6. Critically examine the duties as laid down in 'Manusmriti' for the Chandals.

7. Describe briefly how do the historians usually classify the contents of Mahabharata ? Why is the text described as an itihas ?

8. "The mid first millennium BCE is often regarded as a turning point in the World History." Justify the statement.

9. Describe the teachings of the Buddha.

Part B - Section II

10. "Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation." Justify the statement on the basis of evidences.

11. Describe briefly the expansion and consolidation of Mughal Empire under Jalaluddin Akbar (1556-1605).

12. Describe the characteristic features of Mughal Chronicles.

Part B - Section III

13. Explain the impact of American Civil War of 1861 on Indian peasants.

14. "The annexation of Awadh displaced not just the Nawab but also dispossessed the taluqdars of the region, causing break down of an entire social order." Critically examine the statement.

15. Explain briefly the difference between town and countryside in precolonial period.

16. "Some scholars see partition as a culmination of communal politics." Examine the statement.

Part C - Long Answer Questions

17. How were the Panchayats formed during sixteenth and seventeenth centuries ? Explain their functions and authorities.

OR

17. Explain the origin, consolidation and the role of zamindars in the villages. Were they an exploitative class ?

18. Examine the causes and the contribution of Non-Cooperation Movement to India's Freedom Struggle. Why did Gandhiji couple Non-Cooperation Movement with Khilafat Movement ?

OR

18. Assess the significance of Salt March in India's Freedom Struggle. How did the British Government react to it ?

Part D - Source Based Questions

19. Read the following extracts (Q. Nos. 19 to 21) carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The Malabar Coast (Present-day Kerala)

Here is an excerpt from Periplus of the Erythraean Sea, composed by an anonymous Greek sailor (c. first century CE) :

They (i.e. traders from abroad) send large ships to these market-towns on account of the great quantity and bulk of pepper and malabathrum (possibly cinnamon, produced in these regions). These are imported here, in the first place, a great quantity of coin; topaz .... antimony (a mineral used as a colouring substance), coral, crude glass, copper, tin, lead ..... There is exported pepper, which is produced in quantity in only one region near these markets .... Besides this there are exported great quantities of fine pearls, ivory, silk cloth, ... transparent stones of all kinds, diamonds and sapphires and tortoise shell.

Archaeological evidence of a bead-making industry, using precious and semi-precious stones, has been found in Kodumanal (Tamil Nadu). It is likely that local traders brought the stones mentioned in the Periplus from sites such as these to the coastal ports.

19(1). Explain the importance of Malabar Coast.

19(2). How did the exchange of goods take place ? Explain with example.

19(3). Explain the working of the bead making industry.

19(4). Who used these land and river routes ?

OR

19. The importance of boundaries

The Manusmrti is one of the best-known legal texts of early India, written in Sanskrit and compiled between c. second century BCE and c. second century CE. This is what the text advises the king to do :

Seeing that in the world controversies constantly arise due to the ignorance of boundaries, he should .... have concealed boundary markers buried -- stones, bones, cow's hair, chaff, ashes, potsherds, dried cow dung, bricks, coal, pebbles and sand. He should also have other similar substances that would not decay in the soil buried as hidden markers at the intersection of boundaries.

19(1). Why did the controversies of boundaries arise ? Explain.

19(2). Suggest the ways to solve the boundary problems.

19(3). Explain with example any such problem being faced by India today.

20. Dehli

Here is an excerpt from Ibn Battuta's account of Delhi, often spelt as Dehli in texts of the period :

The city of Delhi covers a wide area and has a large population .... The rampart round the city is without parallel. The breadth of its wall is eleven cubits; and inside it are houses for the night sentry and gate-keepers. Inside the ramparts, there are store-houses for storing edibles, magazines, ammunition, ballistas and siege machines. The grains that are stored (in these ramparts) can last for a long time, without rotting .... In the interior of the rampart, horsemen as well as infantrymen move from one end of the city to another.

20. (continued)



Fig: An arch in Tughlakabad. Delhi

20. (continued)

The rampart is pierced through by windows which open on the side of the city, and it is through these windows that light enters inside. The lower part of the rampart is built of stone; the upper part of bricks. It has many towers close to one another. There are twenty eight gates of this city which are called darwaza, and of these, the Budaun Darwaza is the greatest; inside the Mandwi darwaza there is a grain market; adjacent to the Gul Darwaza there is an orchard .... It (the city of Dehli) has a fine cemetery in which graves have domes over them, and those that do not have a dome, have an arch, for sure. In the cemetery they sow flowers such as tuberose, jasmine, wild rose, etc.; and flowers blossom there in all seasons.

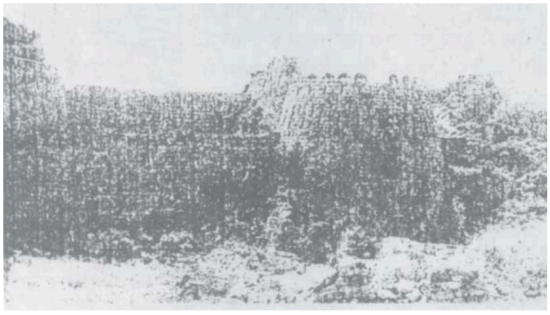


Fig: Part of the fortification wall of the settlement

20(1). How had Ibn Battuta described the cities in the Sub-Continent ?

20(2). What was his description of Delhi ?

20(3). Mention any four changes in Delhi of today.

OR

20. The Poor Peasant

An excerpt from Bernier's description of the peasantry in the countryside :

Of the vast tracts of country constituting the empire of Hindustan, many are little more than sand, or barren mountains, badly cultivated, and thinly populated. Even a considerable portion of the good land remains untilled for want of labourers; many of whom perish in consequence of the bad treatment they experience from Governors. The poor people, when they become incapable of discharging the demands of their rapacious lords, are not only often deprived of the means of subsistence, but are also made to lose their children, who are carried away as slaves. Thus, it happens that the peasantry, driven to despair by so excessive a tyranny, abandon the country.

In this instance, Bernier was participating in contemporary debates in Europe concerning the nature of state and society, and intended that his description of Mughal India would serve as a warning to those who did not recognize the "merits" of private property.

20(1). How have the tracts of Hindustan been described by Bernier ?

20(2). Why did the land remain untilled ? Explain.

20(3). What happens when the poor peasants are unable to fulfil the demands of their landlords ?

21. "No, no ! You can never be ours"

This is the third story the researcher related :

I still vividly remember a man I met in Lahore in 1992. He mistook me to be a Pakistani studying abroad. For some reason he liked me. He urged me to return home after completing my studies to serve the qaum (nation). I told him I shall do so but, at some stage in the conversation, I added that my citizenship happens to be Indian. All of a sudden his tone changed, and much as he was restraining himself, he blurted out.

"Oh Indian ! I had thought you were Pakistani." I tried my best to impress upon him that I always see myself as South Asian. "No, no ! You can never be ours. Your people wiped out my entire village in 1947, we are sworn enemies and shall always remain so."

21(1). What did the person advise the researcher who met him in Lahore in 1992 ? Why did he say like this ? Explain.

21(2). How did the person react on knowing that the researcher was an Indian ?

21(3). What did the Indian try to explain ?

21(4). Who was right and why ? Explain.

OR

21. The Muslim League Resolution of 1940

The League's resolution of 1940 demanded :

that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions, which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute "Independent States" in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.

21(1). Explain the background of the League's Resolution of 1940.

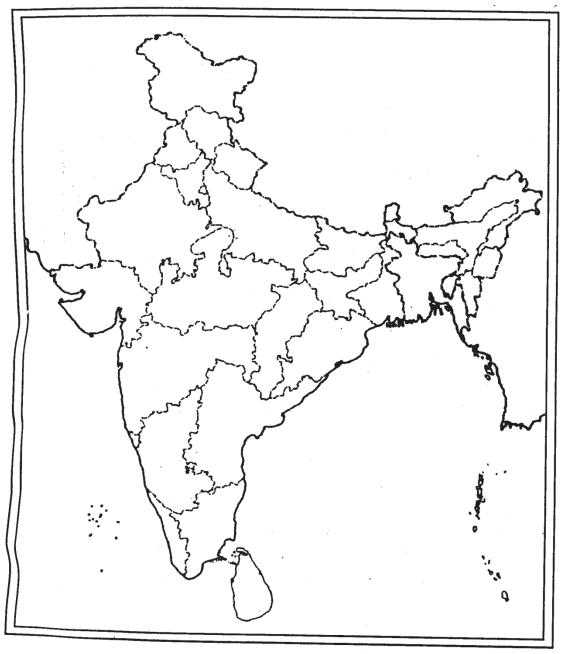
21(2). Explain the provisions of the Resolution of 1940.

21(3). What did Mohd. Iqbal say on this issue in his Presidential Address ?

21(4). Was the demand of the League reasonable ? Comment.

Part E - Map Questions

22.



On the given political outline map of India label the following :

(i) Three major Buddhist sites.

(ii) Two important kingdoms or towns. (C 600 BCE - 600 CE)

OR

22. On the given political outline map of India mark and label the following :

Any five territories/cities under Babur, Akbar & Aurangzeb's reign.

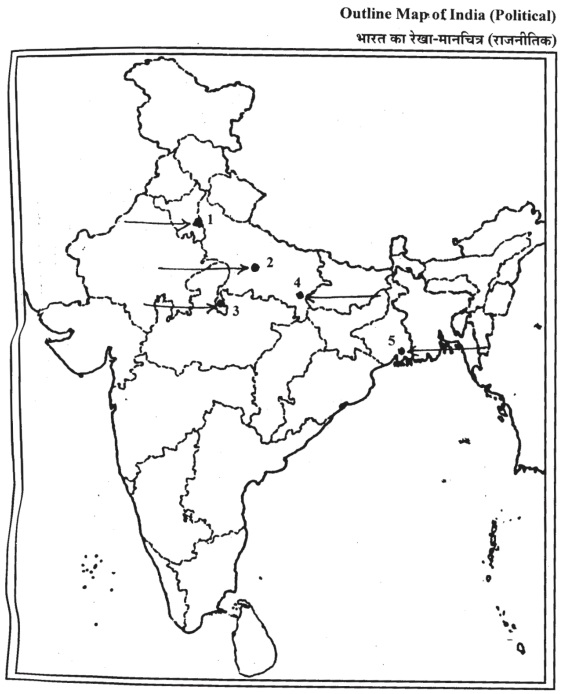
22-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding map question:

Mention names of any five Mature Harappan sites.

OR

Mention the names of any five territories/cities under Babur, Akbar and Aurangzeb.

23.



On the given political outline map of India five important places of the Revolt of 1857 have been marked as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them.

23-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding map question:

Mention the names of any five centres of Indian National Movement.

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